FOURTEENTH YEAR.

OMAHA, NEB., MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1884.

NO. 140.

U. S. M.

The Annual Report of Postmaster General Hatton.

HATTON'S REPORT.

The annual report of the postmaster general for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884, is completed, and for the first time made public. Introducing his report with "a well-deserved tribute" to the Assistants and various chiefs for 'efficient service and valuable aid," the secretary first makes the

PINANCIAL STATEMENT. The total expenditures made on

1. Ordinary postal

revenue......\$42,818,635 00 from money-or-

519,492 08 der business. 43,338,127 08 Excess of expenditures over receipts..... To which should be added:

1. Estimated amount of outstanding liabilities.

2. Amount credited on books of treasury to Pacific railroad companies.... 1,260,179 51

Gives estimate I cost of service over the revenues for the fiscal

year\$ 5,201,484 12 The revenues were \$2,170,565,53, or more than 4.7 per cent less than those of the previous year; the decrease being attributable to the reduction of letter postage from 3 to 2 cents, which took effect October 1, 1883. In addition to the amount expended for the service of the year \$819,599.62 was paid on

service of the year \$819,039.62 was paid on account of liabilities of previous years, making the total amount disbursed during the year (exclusive of credits to the Pacific railroads,) \$17.2-4,50.27.

The amount paid to postmasters was \$11, 283,830.87, an increase of \$568,436.41 over that of the previous year for the same purpose. This exceedings was \$23,233.87 in the same purpose.

pose. This expenditure was \$333,830.87 in excess of the appropriation.

For railroad transportation the audited ex-

For railroad transportation the audited expenditures and estimated liabilities for the service of the year, including also the sums credited to the Pacific roads, \$13,815,163.

The aggegate amount appropriate i for the service of the year \$46,746.037,62, or \$341,076,97 more than the amount disbursed on account thereof, and \$536,394.07 less then the make reductions in order to keep the expenditure of the present fixed year is inadequate for the present fixed year is inadequate for the present fixed year.

The appropriation for clerks in postoffices for the present fixed year is inadequate for the same period. The aggregate salaries of presidential postmatters amounted to \$3,287,699, or 11 59 per cent of the gross receipts account the year, including also the sums credited to the Pacific roads, \$13,815,163.

The appropriation for clerks in postoffices for the present fixed year.

or on the receipts for 1886, \$51,272,820 24; estimated receipts for 1886, \$56,099, 169,50; defi iency to be supplied from the general treasury, \$4 826 349.26.

An estimate of the revenue for the ensuing fiscal year is attended with great uncertainty, because of the reduction of letter postage to two cents, which took effect on the lst October, 18:3. Although the change was in actual ber, 18:3. Although the change was in actual some approved guaranty company organized for the purpose of indemnifying employers in this manner. two cents, which took effect on the lat Octo-ber, 18:3. Although the change was in actual operation during three-quarters only of the last fiscal year, its effect was felt upon the revenue for the entire year; the sales of stamps for the quarter ending September 30, 1883, having been greatly curtailed in view of the then approaching reduction in the rate. Thus for the quarter ending September 30, 1883, having been greatly custailed in view of the then approaching reduction in the rate. Thus the sales for that quarter under the three-cent rate amounted to \$10,683,509 53, while the average for the three succeeding quarters was \$10,220,781.38.

The revenue from the refit of presidential postoffices is divided between the department and the postmasters.

In my opinion the law should be so amended as to place the entire box-rent revenue to the credit of the party who provides and maintains the boxes, and who pays the rent of the room or the space occurring by the boxes.

BEDUCTION IN THE BATE OF POSTAGE.

The past year marked an important epoch in the history of the postal serfice through the reduction in the letter rate of postage from three to two cents, taking effect on the list of October 1883 under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1883. As the class of matter affected yields i by far the larger portion of the caution for the protection of mails in transit. postsi revenue, the change, of course, pro-duced an immediate falling off in the receipts. The ordinary postal revenue for the year end-el June 30, 1884, was \$2,278,434.24 lest than that of the preceding year. To this loss should, of course, be added that of the natural increase to have been expected had the three-cent rate remained in force. Though the three-cent rate remained in force. Though the three-cent rate was in force during the quarter ended September 33, 1883, the sales of stamps, &c., for that quarter were \$137,271.85 less than the average for the three remaining quarters under the 2-cent rate; the anticipated change in the rate havlog led to a serious falling off in the sale of stamps. That the loss of revenue was not greater must be regarded as gradifying in greater must be regardet as gratifying, in view of the fact that t e estimates on which the change was based contemplated a loss for the first year of about \$8,000,000. It is evi-cent the prediction has been fully verrified that the reduced rate would greatly stimulate letter c. rrespondence, and lead to the substitution of sealed inclosures for postal cards and open circulars. The increase in the number of letters cannot be stat d, the department having no statistics to show the number of pieces of each of the several classes of matter mailed, and the same kind of stamps being used indiscriminately for first, third and fourth class matter. Ne.ther do tho sales furnish the auditor report the amount in the aggre gate and not in detail of the several kinds

In postal c rds there was a decrease in the issues of 16.640,000, or 4.5 per cent, for the year ended June 30, 1884 as compared with the previous year. During the preceding five years there has been an average annual increase of 13 68 per cent. VARIOUS MAIL MATTER.

The amount of postige collected on second class natter during the yearwas \$1,889,592 14, an increase of \$184,414 61, or 10 82 per cent, over the previous year.

The number of letters and parcels sent

through the registered mails during the year 11,246,545, of which 8,068,338 mestic letters, 466,902 were letters addressed to foreign countries. The amount of r gistry fees colle ted was \$957.059.30, an increase of \$30,509 60, or 3 3 per cent, over the previous

Year.

The actually ascertained losses during the year numbered 516, or one in every 21,795 let-ters and parcels registered. To is is a smaller proportion of loss than in any previous year, and shows increasing efficiency and fidelity on the part of postal officials in this branch of the

The gross receipts of articles of undelivered mail matter during the year were 4 751 872, an increase of li-tle more than 8 per cent over the previous year.

THE APPOINTMENT DIVISION. Number of offices established during the year, 3,440; discontinued, 1,260; increase of offices established, 191; increase discontinued,

There are 561 departmental offices and em-

ployes, and 71,671 postmasters and other odi-cers and agents. POSTOFFICES AS SINECURES.

At different times during the year a thorough investigation was made, under the direction of the chief postmaster inspecter, of all first and second class offices. The result of se investigations was gratifying to the de partment. Dishonest and negligent officials were discovered. The former were removed and the latter reprimanded and more fully instructed in their duties. In a large numb of cales where postmisters were discovered t be share in their accounts it was owing to negligeness or a back of ability to roange the affairs of their offices. Too many pastmasters feel warranted in re-garding their positions as sinecures and fee free to give their attention to other business content to draw their salaries as official leaving the work of managing their offices t others. This should not be allowed. Post-masters at first and second class offices should be required to give their entile time to their official duties, and should not be permitted to engag : in any other business that requires any partion of the time for which they are paid by the government. This result should be brought about if it requires a statutory quact the government.

THE PRES DELIVERY SYSTEM. The system was extended during the year islation that is no dful are so moderate and caught heavil to the cities of Chattanooga, Tean.; Los yet so necessary that I am certain thestar ser-

Angeles, Cal. Montgomery, Ala; Ottumwa, Iowa, and Scranton. Pa., making the total number 159. The number of carriers was increased 210, making a total of 3,890 at the close of the year. The appropriation for this service was \$3,514,653.40.

Vice will not attain to any higher grade of perfection until this legislation is effected.

FAST MAIL SERVICE.

During the past year the service on the trunk lines has been very materially improved.

For some years the New York Central and

POSTAL PINANCES.

The postage on local matter aggregated \$1,-777,484.87 an increase of \$117,745,65 and over the total cost of the service, \$1,273,278.85. Free deliveries are now acceeded only to

towns where the population reaches 20,000 or the postal revence \$20,000. In my judgment the postal revenue \$20,000. In my jungment the law should be so changed as to permit the aggregation of population and the postal revenue of these towns, and the service should be extended to them when they meet the requirements of the law. The result would be a diminution in the number of offices and a more satisfactory and economical service.

CHEAPER POSTAGE.

the free-delivery revenue would not be so greatly impaired thereby as to prevent it from again reaching the present amount in a few

I also renew the recommendation of my predecessor, that the unit of weight in rating latters and scaled packages (first-class matter) be changed from one-half ounce to one ounce.

sters and sealed packages (first-class matter) be changed from one-half ounce to one ounce, spendy definition on the chicago, Burlington and Quincy rallway. Since in large commercial cities where even the efficient delivery of the mails is not adequate to the demands of business enterprises requiring prompt transaction, I recommend the use of a special postage-stamp for letters mailed and intend d for special and prompt delivery at free delivery effices. This stamp should be of the denomination of ten cents, and, when affixed to a letter, in addition to the proper postage charge, should insure for it as speedy a delivery as possible af er its reception at any letter-carrier office,. This outside distribution could be effected by employing messenger boys, at a small sala y, and in such numbers as the circumstances should warrant. I am satisfied such an effort to accommend the free-delivery service to its patrons in the large of ites where it is in operation.

POSTMASTERS' SALARIES

POSTMASTERS' SALARIES. The gross receipts of the 2,323 presidential offices for the four quarters ended March 31, 1884, amounted to \$33.031,697.33, or 74.8 per cent of the entire revenue of the department for the same period. The aggregate salaries

for the present fiscal year is inadequate for the service. The department has been obliged to make reductions in order to keep the expendi-tures within the limited appropriation. Al-

The revenue from the rent of presidential

A more practical and a much more just

fected yielde I by far the larger portion of the caution for the protection of mails in transit, and provides, at no inconsiderable expense, the very best and most approved locks for mail bags that are hundled only by is sworn agents, while the security of the mans placed in postoffice boxes accessible to the general

public is left to the caprice and parsimony of postmasters who, in many cases, are not qualified to decide upon the merits of the different locks. In my opinion the postoffice depart-ment should be authorized to prescribe the kind of locks that may be placed upon post-office boxes, and postmas ers should be forbidden to place any article of mail in a lockbox not secured by a lock approved by the de-

I am of the opinion that the government uld provide buildings and proper facilities for the transaction of postal business.
EXTENT AND COST OF TRANSPORTATION, JUNE

30, 1884.

The statistics of the inland mail service, June 30, 1834, are as f slows: The number of routes in the star service was 11,79 the length of the routes, 223,779 miles the annual transportation, 81,109 052 miles at a cost of 85 089,941 being about 6.28 couts per mile. The number of routes in the steamboat ser vice was 117; the length of the routes 15.69 miles: the annual transportation, 3.882.2-8 niles, at an annual cost of \$500,573, being bout 15-37 cents per mile. The number of routes in the railroad ser-

vice was 1,57; the length of the routes, 117,

The number of special offices was 2,423, each office being supplied by a special carrier whose compensation is not to exceed two thirds of the salary of the postmaster. An exhibit of the service, with tabular statement, appears in the report of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, hereto an-

The star service is maintained with as much efficiency as is attainable under existing laws. There is need of new degislation touching this branch of the service, and I approve and strongly commend to the favorable notice of congress the bill prepared to meet this need by the second assistant pastmaster-general, which will be found in detail in his report. He is from long experience familiar with the needs of this service, having been instrumental in effecting already many reforms, and from these facts his comments upon the bill deserve due consideration.

The bill referred to aims to prevent the con-The bill referred to atms to prevent the tinuance of certain abuses in this brauch of the postal service. If it should become a law it would have the effect of breaking up what is known as speculative bidding, which now secures, as shown by the report of the second ant postmaster general, over threefourths of the rontes annually advertised."
groatly to the detriment of the service. It
would throw the contracts for carrying the
mails, in great part, into the hands of persons reciding on, or in the vicinity of, the various coat s to be let, resulting in most instances in stly more efficient service. These desirde ends, together with the removal of sor needless restrictions which now work to the lisadvantage of both the carriers and the over ment, will be attained by the passa e f this bill, which has my unqualified approval is being in a line with other previous reform

the star service.

The average annual cost of the star service r five years pre eding 1884 has been 85,190 2, with an average mileage of 75,950,055 nius, at a little over 8 cents per mile.

For the year ended June 3, 1881 the cost of the star service was \$5,089.941, with a milesge of 81,109,052 miles, at a cost of about 6j cents per mile. In other words, a large increase in the milesge has been accompanied with a very great reduction in the cost—the

cost per mile being reduced nearly 24 per

Section 620 of the regulations of 1879, which prescribed a method of adjusting compensa-tion for expedition, has been rescinded, because it grew out of an unwarranted construction of the statute and was deemed unsafe.

The recommendations of the second assist

During the past year the service on the trunk lines has been very materially improved. For some years the New York Central and For some years the New York Central and Hudson River railway and the take Shore and Michigan Southern railway have been running a fast train, leaving New York at 850 a, m. and arriving at Toledo, Ohio, at 450 p. m. of the following day, making connection with the fast mail train on the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific railway, and a direct connection for St. Louis. The mails for Chicago and the west, which formerly arrived at Toledo on this train, were held there about three hours and taken on a slow train to Chicago, arriving there at 6 a. m.

Commencing Sunday, March 9, 1884, an arrangement was made with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway company whereby

rangement was made with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway company whereby the train leaving New York at 8:50 p. m. was continued through from Toledo to Chicago as a special fast mail train, acriving at the latter point at 12:35 a. m. In connection with this san arrangement was made with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway company to put on a special fast mail train to leave Chicago at 3 a. m. arriving at Omaha at 7 p. m. of the same day. This arrangement went into effect March 11, 1884.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company also put on a fast mail train, leaving Chicago at 3 a. m., arriving at St. Paul at 3:30

Prominent Men Who Endorse Blaine of the St. Paul at 3:30

Chicago at 3 a. m., arriving at St. Paul at 3:30 p. m., and at Minneapolis at 4 p. m. This train commenced running March 13, 1884.

at 7:40 a. m. instead of at 8:50 p. m., as for-merly. Since that time the schedule has been changed, and this mail now arrives at San Francisco at 11:10 a, m

The mail for St. Paul and Minneapolis city

delivery is assorted on the fist mail cars be-fore arrival at those places and given to the carriers at the depot, thus enabling them to make their delivery before the close of the business day. This is a material expedition, as this mail under the old arrangement would not arrive at these places, until the next denot arrive at those places until the next day.
A change of schedule was secured on the
Northern Pacific railway, whereby its train
left St. Paul on arrival of the fast mail, making a gain of one full day at Portland, Ore.,
and intermediate points.

BAILWAY MAIL OLEBES. There are at the present time about four thousand clerks in the railway mail service, many of them having been so employed a great number of years. The amount of special study that these clerks have devoted to the duties of their office would have made them proficient in almost any of the professions of life. sions of life.

PORRIGN MAIL SERVICE. The total weight of the mails dispatched to postal union countries, exclusive of Canada, during the last fiscal year was 1,215,572,391 grams or 2,679,831 pounds, an increase of 146,861 pounds over the preceding year. The weight of the letter and post-card mails was 225,841,232 grams, or 2,181,961 pounds, an increase compared with the preceding year of 16,412 pounds of letters and post-cards and 130,448 pounds of printed matter and samples. Compared with the weight for the first teach Compared with the weights for the fiscal year 1883 the percentage of increase for letters and post-cards is 3.41 per cent; for printed matter and sample reals 6.26. the mails 5.8 per cent.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION. The adjourced meeting of the Congress the Universal Postal Union, originally fixed to be held at Lisbov, Portugal, in May last, afterwards postponed until October I, last, and further postponed in consequence of the pravalence of cholera in partions of Europe, ill meet in the city named on the 1st of Feb. ruary next, for the purpose of improving the system of the Union in the light of the expe rience of its practical workings during the last nine years Many important modifications of the Paris Convention and regulations are p posed for consideration and decision by the Congress, and the United States has special interest in most of them. Hon. William T. Otto and James S. Crawierd, Esq., superin tendent of foreign affairs of this department, have been appointed the delegates to represent he United States in said Congress

THE TREASURY. CONDITION OF THE NATION'S WALLET.

Washington, November 29. -The annua eport of Treasurer Wyman, of the United States, shows that the net revenue of the government was less than 1883 by \$49, 767,712. The decrease in receipts from cus toms \$19 659,007, in receipts from internal revenue \$23,134,296, and in receipts from misvice was 1,57; the length of the routes, 117,160 miles; the annual transportation, 142,541,312 miles, at a cost of \$15,012 6:3 (exclusive
of \$3,979,362 for railway p stal clerks), being
about 10 53 cents per mile.

There were 4 908 contractors for carrying
the mails on ioland routes. The numb r of
offices supplied by mail messengers was 5,205, at an annual cost of \$86 313.

The number of special offices was 2,423
The number of special offices was 2,423
The number of special offices was 2,423
The number of special offices was 2,423 decrease from the amount in 1883, by \$21, 281,893. Surplus applicable to reduction of the public debt amounted to \$104,398,625, a decrease of \$28,4-5,818 from that of the previous year. Items of expenditues showing a decrease as follows: On account of war department, \$9,481,779; interior department \$11,469,930; interest on public debt? \$4,581,752. There was an increase of \$1,242,411 in expenditures on account of civil and miscellane-us and \$2,009,161 in expenditures on account of the navy department. The disbursing officers of the United States. the navy department. The disbursing officers of the United States had to their credits or 705.487. The gross assets increased from \$150,119.87, in 1883, to \$519.690,-2.9, an increase of \$63,570,431. From November 1, 1883, to November 1st, 1884, the reserve decrea ed \$12,752,255, or from \$160,822,545 to \$148,670,290. There was nominally out-tanding at the close of the fiscal nominary out tanding at the cose of the recal-year silver certificates amounting to \$12,891,-691, an increase of \$32,274,850. During the year, the amount held for the treasury in-creased from \$15,996,145, to \$3,384.681, thus lasving actually outstanding \$97,907,011, an actual increase of \$24,886,325. The amount of standard siver dollars at least to September I standard a iver dollars of ined to September 30, 1884, was 182 384,829, of which the treas cry held 142 349,409. Of this amount \$97. 044,881 was for redemption of silver certifi c.tea outstanding. The amount in circulation was 39,501,953, or about 21.8 per cent. of the total coinage. As usual, of the total coinage. As usual, the amount outstanding reached the highest point in December, when it exceeded \$41,0%.

000, an aggregate never before reached ecrease to June was not as great as in previ us years, probably owing to the scarcity of ne and two dollar notes, and on September 0, the amount was \$680,717 greater than the ame date in 1883. During fiscal year \$126,-152,572 in national bank notes were presented for redemotion, being 22.83 per cent more than the preceding year. This increase re-flect: the condition of the mercantile and monetary affairs of the country, as shown by reports, increasing the number of business failures and decreasing the amount of clearing

house transactions. The Oil Market.

The Oil starket.

New York, November 29.—The market ithe Spanch government levy an internal vas buoyant and rose 250 in the morning. It is rumored that many operators have been caught heavily short of the market and are accept to prohibit any internal revenue tax by being twisted.

FOUR YEARS HENCE

Who Will Lead the Grand Old Party in 1888?

And Regain the Lost Vantage

to Command the Future Legions to Victory.

BLAINE AND RE-NOMINATION. Special telegram to THE BEE.

through accidental utterances at the north, has led to expressions from every quarter favorable to his renomination in 1888. Already the quiet undertow was in this direction prior | Special Telegram to the Bek: to his Augusta speech being sent to the counfriend and political manager, S. B. Elkins, Virginia, have given voice here to the popular cry. They neither attempt to been Blaine for 1888 or indorse the movement in his direction, but have simply stated that it is an evident fact that the people are still Blaine's

GENERAL LOG 3N.

in Washington. There was a large number of callers at General Legan's room this afternoon, and he surprised all his friends with the light-hearted and cheery manner in which he spoke failure of B. D. Brown, the grain dealer, who of his recent defeat.

on a stump to nucse it. All his friends came around to sympathize with him, plying him with all sorts of questions about now he feld It hurs pretty bad, don't it? they asked out the fellow was a little too much occupied queezing his toe to answer. I durted out: 'The worst of it is ig to cry and the thing hurts to had to laugh And that," said Gen. Logan, "is the way

After the e'ection Gev. Logan went down his farm in south rn Ittinois to recuperate The place contains about 10 acres of well tul-tivated land, and the general says that after the 4th of March he expects to become a grange in earnest. Gen. Logan attricutes the detest of his party to the utterances of Burchard rather than anything else. He rays the Lish-American, in Chicago, except the most bitter emograts, hat always supported him and that he was never run for any office in Illinois when hed faild to cary Chicago by 6,000 to 7,000. This year the majority ran down to 8,000 and numbers of Tri-limen had told him that they had voted against him for the first time. He attributes all this to Burchard's re-

THE BLACK VOIE.

OVERNOR COLQUITY HAS SOMETHING TO SAY O THE BENEFICIAL PFFECTS ACCRUING TO THE NEGRO FROM THE BECENT ELECTION.

Special Telegram to THE BEE. NEW YORK, Novamber 30. - Goycrnor Coluits of Georgia, in a letter to the Commercial Advertiser, writes: "Let me say as to the colored citizen in Georgia, he is safe in the hands of the democracy, that now even the temptation to deal unfairly by his vote is run ored and that from this day forth he ounts as a living factor in southern politics, "Why, now," will you ask, "and not hereto-fore?" Because heretofore the whole influence of the United States had to their credits on the books of the treasury at the close of the year: 32,463,9 0. The statement of assets and liabilities for September :0, 1884, shows the menace before our eyes. It was enough to ray to the colored voter, he is a democrat. We seatched you out of his hands as slaves year 132,463,9 0. The statement of assets and liabilities for September 10, 1881, shows the general balance was reduced from \$163.33... 463, in 1883, to \$149,525,062, in 1884, a reduction of \$13,7.7.460. The aggregate amount of gold and silver coin and bulken held by the you to-morrow if he could. Of course, the reassety has increased from \$352,510,809, in effect of this was to keep the races apart collitically, and the past danger in which the colline among gold and eilver coin and bullion held by the treasury has increased from \$352,510,809, in effect of this was to keep the races apart 1883, to \$395,216 297, in 1884, an increase \$42, politically, and the past dauger in which the colored democrat was forced to live among colored democrat was forced to live among colored democrat and of any feeling from his race deterred a man of any feeling from his race deterred a man of any feeling from his race deterred a man of any feeling from the crowd is which seeking to draw him from the growd in republican influences bad impounded him. Now he is accessible to the logic of deeds which he shall see and feel, and eat and drink, and withal shall be clothed in the integrity in which his civil rights are sure to be upheld by

THE SPANISH TREATY. PESSIMISTIC VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT FROM THE

SOUTHERN STATES. Special Telegram to the BER.

Washington, November 30,-Senator Gibon, of Louisana, maintains that there is very little reciprocity in the Spanish treaty. He says the benefit is about all on the side of Cuba. Continuing, he said: "There are about 500,000 consumers of our products in Cuba. Now this treaty proposes to give them advantage of trade with our 60,000 600 of people, and in return we may supply their 50,000 with some of our products. Hesides, the people of Cuba do not, and will not use many of our products. They do not use our plows, mowing machines, and manufactu es of that sort. They live mostly on fruits and consume very little flour. There is no probibition in the treaty against the imposition by the Spanish government of in-ternal revenue tax Now we collect two cents per pound on augar. Say we get from it \$39, 00,000. If we admit it free, may not

treaty would exclude the sugar product of other countries than Cubs, and he did not believe it would cheapen the price of sugar to believe it would chearen the price of sugar to the consumer in this country. He referred to the Hawaiian treaty as proof of this saying it did not benefit the consumer here. "So that," said he, "supposing the Spanish government should not take advantage of the opportunity to impose the internal revenue tax, we would be really presenting Cuban planters with \$30,000,000 which we could raise as custom tax on their sugar. That would make Cuba the richest island in the world."

AMERICA AND SPAIN.

A RECIPROCITY TREATY FINALLY ARRANGED RE-TWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN-ENGLISH RIVALRY.

Angle Spanish treaty, because it will be impossible for Spain to trant similar concessions to the two powers and open Caban ports both to English and American goods. It is expected that the treaty will excite hostility against Louisians sugar planters, but will entit the support of protectionists because, in the first place, by abolishing \$30,000,000 of sugar duties, it puts an end to further appeals for reducing the revenue, and secondly, opens for reducing the revenue, and secondly, opens the Cuban markets to Ame ioan manufacturers of cotton, iron, woolen and numerous other goods, thereby securing a practical Am New York special says: The intensity of feeling that Blaine was really the choice of the people for president, but lost the election

AMERICAN FLOUR.

HOW THE MARKETS OF SPAIN ARE OPENING UP

TO THIS GREAT PRODUCT. try. That swelled it to a tidal wave. His received by Secretary Frelinghuysen from Consul Horatio J. Sprague, at Gibraltar,

LOWELL AND CLEVELAND. MINISTER LOWELL DENIES SOME FOOLISH

CHARGES AGAINST HIM. LONDON, November 30,- [Bee Special.]-Minister Lowell said: "Please tell my friends in the United States that I am not likely to

An Elevating Explanation.

"I do not think Logan would feel half as lington and Mississippi elevator in the city, badly," said a friend of his this evening, "if it were not for the fact that he way beaten by such an old copporhead as Hend goo."

To night Gen. Logan said lattshingly, "I have nothing to say to the press. We are white pad, and that's all there is of it. For myself," he added, "I feel a good deal like the man who stubbed his too, and sat down on a stump to mass it. All his friends came of the first of the first partner, assigned yesterday to Mr. Hubbard. The Harrison elevator, forman astump to mass it. All his friends came. dealers of this city, of which A. C. Pinkham is the resident partner, assigned yesterday to Mr. Hubbard. The Harrison elevator, formr. Hubbard. The Harrison elevator, formerly operated by this firm, since September has been operated by Jno. T. Gerry and N. S. Derby & Co., of this city. The Burlington elevator is owned and operated by N. R. De by & Co., and should not be confounded with the Burlington & Misussippl, which was built by B. D. Brown, and with which he was

A Plucky Yankce.

NEW YORK, November 30,-A mad dog made the people scatter at the corner of Housten and Mulberry streets this afternoon. the midst of the excitement a well-dressed gentleman made a rush for the rabid animal icked him up by the nape of the neck and ut his throat with a pocket knife raying quietly at the same time: "That's the way we do in Massachusetts."

A Parisian Heroine.

Paris, November 29,-Public sympathy for Madame Hagues, who shot her traducer, is intensified by the fact that both Hagues and wife devotedly nursed the cholera sufferers. During the prevalence of that epidenic at Masseilles. Le Pays considers the lady a heroine and charges the entire press to uphold her. She has asked the prison authorities that she may be provided with material for modeling in clay.

The Redistribution Bitl, LONDON November 29 - The government

redistribution bill differs very much from the original draft of the ministers. It extends the principle of single membership to equal electoral districts, raises the population standard for constituents with two members and gives a great Increase in the number of members om London and other populous centers. The adicals consider the alteration satisfactory. Chaplin and Lowther, conservatives, are fore ing a group to oppose the present arrange

Another Fatal Collision.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., November 29. - A freight train on the Chesapeake & Ohio Southern railway collided with the west bound from two miles east of Hennings this morning Engineer Jack Moore, and Brakeman R bert Keely were killed instantly. Both firemen were buried under the wreck and will probably die. Both trains were badly

The Railroad Rate War. CHICAGO, November 29. - The general managers of the Missouri lines held an all forenoon session again to-day, but reathed no settle-

ment of the present passenger rate war. One

of the chief obstacles in the way of the settle-

ment is the demand of the Chicago & Alton to reduce all passenger tariffs to a basis of two

cents a mile. Another session will be held

this afternoon.

order of the court.

The Storey Estate, CHICAGO, November 29 - Judge Tuley, tr the circuit court this morning, decided the application for the appointment of a receiver for the cetate of Wilbur F. Storey, granting the potition and naming Horace A. Huribut as receiver. He sojoined bire, however, from interfering wish the editorial staff or policy of the Times newspaper, unless under specia

Yankee Esterprise in Africa LONDON, November 30,-[Bee Special.]-In the Congo conference the indications are that shrewd Americans at the back of on the governor started to sight for Washing-Stanley will get most of the substantial ton to request President Arthur's presence at benefits, and that England or Portugal will the performance. get few of them.

Bus ness Fallures. New YORK, November 29.—Baer, Son & C., brewers, failed. Preferences \$110,000.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE SOLAV. OW RUSSIAN WHEAT IS FORCING AMERICAN CERVAL PRODUCTS FROM EUROPEAN MARKETS. pecial telegram to THE BKE.

WASHINGTON, November 30 .- Consul General Cramer furnishes the state department an interesting statement in regard to the danger of Russian wheat driving American wheat Germany. Cramer says: "Rich harvests the present season in Russia as well as masses of wheat stored in various parts of that country, freight tariff, leave little doubt that Russian wheat will supersode American wheat in Switzerland and south Germany. Russian Special Telegram to The Bre.

London, November 30.—Mr. Foster passed through London yesterday, having signed the commercial treaty of the United States with Spain. He sails to day for New York—English diplomatists avow that this treaty, if ratified, prevents the possibility of the desired Angla-Spanish treaty, because it will be impossible for Spain to grant similar concessions to the two powers and open Cuban parts both to English and American goods. It is expected that the treaty will excite hostility against Louisiana sugar planters, but will enlist the support of protectionists because, in the first place, by abolishing \$30,000,000 of farm c mmercial convections with such cen ters by offering a good quality of wheat at least at the same price as Russian wheat can

CLORN LOUISE.

be purchased for

REFRESHING REVIVAL OF SOME COURT SCANDAL -THE MARQUE OF LORNE AND THE PRIN-CESS LOUISE.

pecial Telegram to the REE. LONDON, November 30,-Society has taken advantage of the political Iull to discuss with even greater eagerness than usual the troubled household of the queen and distinguished per-WASHINGTON, November 30.—The report sonages who have been dragged into the law courts. The recent visit of the Duke of Arfriend and political manager, S. B. Elkins, receives daily mail here which taxes his time and attention so much that he is obliged to use a secretary. Three-fourths of the letters are spontaneous declarations that Blaine is the choice of the writer for president in 1888. From all over the country there is the same remarkable expression. In ten days past men like Senator Warner Miller, Emery A. Storrs, of Chicago, Senator Chaffee, of Colorado, Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago, H. E. Parsons, of Virginia, Senstor Hale, of Maine, J. A. Long, of Ohio, W. C. Andrews, of New York, and Colonel W. E. Summs, of Virginia have already as a secretary of the strained relations between the Marquis of the strained relations between the Marquis of the content of the princess Louise. The scandal of the ostentatious keeping apart of the two youns people has grown too public. When the Princess Louise is in London the marquis of the content of the strained relations between the Marquis of the corne and the Princess Louise is in London the marquis of the content of the strained relations between the Marquis of the corne and the Princess Louise is in London the marquis of the content of the strained relations between the Marquis of the corne and the Princess Louise is in London the marquis of the consul McKay at Teneriffe, in the Canary there is the same reneared the princess to report the days past men like Senator Chaffee, of Colorado, Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago, H. E. Parsons, of Virginia, Senator Chaffee, of New York, and Colonel W. E. Summs, of Virginia bevealed by Estates. The result will be a permanent flour. The queen is mea time unmercifully lashed by Labouchero with his savage pen. Karoline Bauer's Memoirs continue to supply some terrible materials by the description the afford of the family of the queen's sainted husband, and "Lobby" doles out weekly extracts each worse than the other, and far from unedifying pictures of brutal royalties,

HOSTILE ALLIES.

LADSTONE AND HIS POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR COM BINE FOR MUTUAL ADVANTAGES.

GENERAL LOGAN.

HE EXPHESSES HIMSELF ON THE REPUBLICAN DEFEAT.

New York, November 29.—General John A. Logan is at the Fifth Avenue hotel. He arrived this morning, and will remain over Thanksgiving, when he will join Mrs. Logan in Washington. There was a large number of Special Telegram to THE BER. great fact which made the compromise possible was the unexpected character of the redistri BURLINGTON, Iowa, November 29.—The failure of B. D. Brown, the grain dealer, who assigned yesterday, does not effect the Burlington and Mississippi elevator in the city, which is manage 1 and controlled by a stock con pany of New York capitalists, the ele-himself. The meeting of parliament Monday, vator doing a large business as a public ware-when a great scheme is to be unveiled, is looked forward to with more eagerouse than any sitting for years. There will be tarn to weeping and wailing among reventy members who will find themselves without constitnencies in the future, but there is no doubt that they will have to swallow their disgust, for a combination of leaders will secure the passage of any bill against all possible condi-

GERMANIA'S GRASP, GROWING COLONIAL AMBITIONS OF THE LAND OF

THE BRIDE. Special telegram to THE BEE:

London, November 30 -Tremendous sensation is caused by the publication in the North German Gazette. Prince Bismarck's organ, of a series of letters dated at Cape Town, urging upon Germany the ennexation of territory, hitherto occupied by England, in Africa. There is a suspicion that these letters were written in the imperial chancellery and are part of the machinery which is expected to been the next Emperer of Germany as festerfather of the colonial enterprise. The letters, at all events, are significant signs of the times, and their potency has been enhanced by let-ters which appeared in the St. James Gazette from a man editorially vouched for as a rich and prominent colonist. He is an English-man, and protesses the warmest loyalty to the English crown and constitution, but says that the loyalists in Cape Colony utterly distrist he home government. He concludes with an alcquent appeal for England's protection to her wandering thi eren by a ying it will require but very little more to make them suck shelter in the arms of Biomarc', who is at least pow-

rful enough to oelend them. MORMON MISSIONARIES. HE PHAMEPUL SPECIACLE OF A CERTAIN "AMERICAN INSTITUTION" ABBOAD.

pecial Telegram to THE BEE. LONDON, November 30.-The punishment nflicted on the Swiss Mormons, so far from having diminished the energy of ithe propagandists, seems to have stimulated the zeal of converts. In a village near the Rhonne the cople embraced the tenets of Mormonian no mass. They proposed to fo ma Utah in miniature, to put aside their ancient faith and a topt the new gospel. Meanwhile the police are watching the chief apostles at Berme. The olice are especially vigilant in their surveil ance over an American named Camoon and a native maned Slasi. It is probable that these two men will soon be arrested an expelled.

GALVESTON'S AMBITION. ESPERATE ENDEAVORS OF THE TEXAS METROP. OLIS TO SECURE THE DESPENING OF ITS HAR.

Galveston, November 30.—The aggregate material wealth and population of the twenty tates and territories whose are to natural to the port of Galveston as deep water outlets, as will appear to more, w in the "deep water edition" of the Leally News, are as follows: Wealth, \$2,975,000,000; population, \$11,276. 000,000. These figures embrace the entire Pacific slope, also Colorado, Nibraska and Minnesota, but do not include Louislans or any territory east of the Mississippi.

DIGNITABLES AT THE DRAMA. SLEVELAND AND ARTHUR INVITED TO ATTEND

THE ACTORS' PUND BAREPIT. NEW YORK, November 30. - The managers f the actors' fund benefit met this afternoon at the Grand opera house and passed a resolution thanking Governor Cleveland for his acceptance of their invitation to be present a ceptance of their invitation to be present at the benefit on Thursday, and for his kind words regarding the profession. The gov-ernor and party will occupy three boxes on the occasion. The same committee that waited on the governor started to sight for Washing-

Rome Shaken. LONDON, November 29 .- A slight shock earthquake was felt at Rome and Marzelles yesterday.

THE MASKED DEATH.

The Terrible and Mysterious Pestilence in Eastern Kentucky.

from the markets of Switzerland and southern Appalling Death Rate of the Disease.

especially in Odessa, and reduction of through freight tariff, leave little doubt that Russian People Frei 1 in Their Awful eliction.

> Crops Bligh & and the Ground Parche "Vith Drouth

> The Two-Fo corrors of Famine an -lague.

> The Seat of the Scourge in the Backwoods Mountain Districts-Help Needed.

THE KENTUCKY PLAGUE.

Louisville, November 29. - Arthur H. Loomis, traveling representative of a New York firm, is in the city to-day, having just returned from a trip through the plaguestricken district of eastern Kentucky. Mr. Loomis said: "I was four days in Martin county without disposing of a single article. The people are absolutely crazy. They have no use for anything but coffins. A great dea has been printed in the newspapers about the situation in Martin and adjoining counties but it has been but an imperfect reflex of the existing deplorable condition. I know of instances where whole families died within a week; where neighborhoods have been swala week; where neighborhoods have been swallowed up in the grave; where one man has, survived to bury his family and his friends, and then been found dead with no living creature near him, except, in some cases, a faithful dog. Flocks of sheep and droves of cattle that used to browne on the hillsides and along the range of the Cumberland now lie dead and rotting, while pebbles glisten on the bottom of the creek beds. Wells and cisterns have been drained to the bottom, and springs are no longer to be relied upon for a supply of water. The ground is literally parched, and where veg-tables formerly bloomed luxurantly there is nothing but decay. Thousands are said to have died within the past two weeks."

"What, in the opinion of the natives, is the cause of this fatal calamity?"

"It is very evident that the thief agent of death is starvation. The people in those dis-

death is starvation. The people in those dis-tricts are almost without communication with tricts are almost without communica ion with the outside world. An occasional drummer, like myself, strays among them once a year and a lew of the most prosperous visit some cities once in a lifetime. A good season brings with it bountiful crops. Wool and other native products are rudely manufactured into clothing, but when the clops fail then the order of things are reversed. I am speaking now of the backwoods neighborhoods, where the plague has raged with the greatest fatality. I learned while in Ametin county that the crop yield for two successive seasons had been a failure. The natives are without money and without means to purhase bread. The shutting off of the water supply has brought to the surface a poisonous liquid. Familied for water, the people drank, and the consequence was death. The first a raging headache. A hot favor snesses and the

raging headache. A hot faver ensues and the patient usually lingers two days, suffering un-teld agences before death. I understand that soveral physicians have been commissioned by the state to make a careful analysis of the water and describe the poisonons ing Relief has recently been desparated from the neighboring counties. Before I left there was a slight rainfall, with a prospect of emtinued falling. The opinion prevais that the plague has passed through its most dan-

the last two days of my stay I board of very On to China.

Pasis November 29.-After the vote in the chamber of deputies yesterday favoring a vigorous prosecution of the Chinese war, the government is used orders quickening the de-spatch of reinforcements to Admiral Courbet and General Del Isle.

gerous stages and is now on the wane. During

Fatal Collision.

CE AR RAPIDS, Ia., November '9.—The Burlington, Gedar Rapids and Northern live stock train of eight cars this morning, ran into the Chicago and Northwestern train, making a bad wreck, killing fireman Fred Phillips and badly injuring Geo, Benjamin, the engineer.

Erance and China.

PARIS, November 29.—The Telegraphe says: The cabinet has obtained certain knowledge that China intends to continue the war and 15,000 reinforcementf will be sent to

A Messenger from Gordon,

from General Gordon arrived here, bringing dispatches eight weeks old, After leaving Khartoum the messenger was captured and detained some time at Shendy.

LONDON, November 29.—The messenger

Alfonso's Dander Up. MADRID, November 29.—The government threatened to suspend the town council and several of the Learned societies for passing a yote of sympathy with the university students Many sub-mayors of the city resigned

Paris, November 29 .- At a choinet council to day it was decided to make the proposed increase of duty on foreign grain two france

Protection in France.

DYSPEPSIA causes its victims to be miserable, hopeless, confused, and depressed in mind, very irritable, languid, and drowsy. It is a disease which does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven just the required remedy in hundreds of cases. "I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia, from which I have suffered two years. I tried many other medicines, but none proved so satisfactory as Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS COOK, Brush Electric Light Co.,

New York City. Sick Headache

"For the past two years I have been afflicted with severe headaches and dyspepsia. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have found great relief. I cheerfully recommend it to all." Mrs. E. F. ANNABLE, New Haven, Conn. Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Cambridgeport, Mass., was a sufferer from dyspepsia and sick head-

She took Hood's Sarsaparilla and

OMAHA NEB

found it the best remedy she ever used. Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all drugglets. \$1; six for \$5. Made puly by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar.

New York, November 29.—Wheat-Spot firm and options barely steady; receipts 112.—
form and options barely steady; receip